grudge against the Kumai ancestors, some of whom (women) had refused her some fish which they were cooking. In revenge she and Bulumtut stole their fire while they were absent, and proceeded to ascend to the sky from what is now called Wilson's Promontory. Bulumtut threw up a cord of emu sinews to the sky where it stuck fast. He pulled at it, and it broke. He did the same with another cord of the sinews of the kangaroo, which also broke. Finally he threw up one made of the sinews of the Red Wallaby (Ginara), and this held fast. Finding it safe, he said to Boukan, "You hold on round my neck, and carry the fire." Then he began to climb up the cord.

Meanwhile Bellin Bellin, the Musk Crow, who was a friend of the Kumai, had seen all this, and he went to Bunjil, the Eagle Hawk, and told him. The Hawk flew after them, and swooping on them, beat them with his wings so that Boukan let fall the fire-stick. The Robin, seeing it fall, blew it up into a blaze, and smeared some of the fire over his breast, and made it red, as it is still. Bulumtut climbed up to the sky with Boukan, whence they have never returned.

This is how the Kumai nearly lost their fire.

A. W. Howitt.

Notes on the Planarian Worms obtained on the Upper Wellington.

1. *Geoplana howitti*, species nova.—Unfortunately only a single specimen of this worm was found, but it is a well marked and very beautiful species. The ground colour of the dorsal surface is yellowish white. In the middle line there is a fairly broad band of the ground colour, and on each side of this a stripe of about equal width of dark purplish brown, then a rather broader band of ground colour thickly flecked with dark purplish brown and edged on the outside by a fine line of the same. Outside this is a very narrow margin of ground colour. All the dark bands unite at each end. The ventral surface is pale yellowish white or grey, with no markings.

2. *Geoplana lucasi*, Dendy.—This is a remarkable and very rare planarian, of unusually large size, and with black and white markings. It was hitherto known only from three specimens found on the top of the coast ranges in the Croajingolong district, on the occasion of the Club's expedition to that locality, and described (from spirit specimens only) by me in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria." Only a single specimen was found.

3. *Geoplana quadrangulata*, Dendy.—A small variety of this remarkable species was found in abundance. Hitherto it has only been recorded from Macedon, and in very small numbers.

4. *Geoplana frosti*, Spencer.—This species was recently discovered on the Club's expedition to the Yarra Falls, and is described by Professor Spencer in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria." We obtained one small specimen.

5. *Geoplana alba*, Dendy.—We obtained several fine examples of this common planarian.

6. *Geoplana sulphurea*, Fletcher and Hamilton.—This species was common.

ARTHUR DENDY.

AN APPEAL.

(To the Editor of the Victorian Naturalist.)

DEAR SIR,—You may be aware that for some years past I have been investigating the Land Planarians of Victoria, and have already described in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria" a considerable number of species. Since the publication of my last memoir on the subject I have, with the assistance of numerous friends, largely added to my collection, which now numbers twenty-one Victorian species, represented by two or three hundred specimens. I am at present engaged in the preparation of a further memoir on the subject, which will deal with several new forms hitherto undescribed, and also give additional particulars as to the variation and distribution of the already described forms. In order to make the work as complete as possible, I am anxious to obtain specimens from all parts of the colony, and venture to appeal to members of the Club for assistance. Most of our members are doubtless aware that the Planarians are small, leech-like worms, found under logs and stones. They can easily be transmitted alive, as they live for a long time in a closed box filled with damp moss, and a good many can be put in a very small box. They may also be preserved in methylated spirits, but in this case very careful notes of the colours and markings on both surfaces of the living animal should be taken, as the spirit soon bleaches the specimens, so that identification becomes very difficult.

Any specimens which members may be able to send me will be gratefully acknowledged. I may add that I shall also be very glad to receive specimens from other colonies besides Victoria. Specimens should be addressed,

DR. ARTHUR DENDY,
The University, Melbourne.